

Glossary

A

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist

Air gap: A separation of at least double the supply pipe diameter measured vertically above the vessel flood rim; in no case less than 1 inch.

ALARA: As Low As Reasonably Achievable

AMS: Assistant Manager for Safety

Approved: In compliance with specifications and testing requirements as adopted by the Washington State Department of Health (Department), Drinking Water Program.

ASHRAE: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers

Automatic: Refers to all controls necessary for a boiler to operate safely without attendance. Such controls may include , but shall not be limited to: pre-start purge, igniter cycle, temperature controls, high pressure cut-off, flame failure shut down , and low water cut-off. The NFPA 85 Series, Factory's Manual's "Loss Prevention Data," and Industrial Risk Insurer's "Recommended Good Practice" shall be consulted for the controls necessary for safe automatic operation of a particular installation.

AWWA: American Water Works Association

B

Backflow: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source by backsiphonage or backpressure.

Backflow Preventer: An engineered assembly or means to prevent backflow. Also called a backflow prevention device (device).

Backsiphonage: Backflow resulting from negative pressures in the distributing pipes of a potable water supply.

C

CGA: USED BUT NOT SPELLED OUT

Competent Person or Abatement (Asbestos) Supervisor: An individual who is designated and certified by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries to supervise an asbestos project.

Contractor: An RL Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Organization who has been designated to perform established work and manage assigned facilities or activities at Hanford.

Contractor (Landlord): An RL contractor who manages assigned facilities or activities at Hanford and requested the services of another RL GOCO contractor or subcontractor and use their employees to do this work in other than their assigned work areas. For example, the GOCO contractor employees to perform the service is in the 3000 Area, but the requested service work

will be performed in the 600 Area for the GOCO contractor; another example would be the subcontractor has employees who work out of Pasco, Washington, but will work in the 100 N Area.

Cross-Connection: Any physical arrangement whereby a potable water supply is connected (directly or indirectly) with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains, or may contain, contaminated water, sewage, or other waste, or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality, which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as a result of backflow.

D

DCDA: USED BUT NOT SPELLED OUT

DCVA: Double Check Valve Assembly

Deadfront: An assembly where no energized parts are accessible without removing covers (generally screwed or bolted). A recognized deadfront plug is incapable of operation with cover removed.

DOE: Department of Energy

Double Check Valve Assembly (DCVA): An assembly composed of two single, independently acting check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

E

Employer: Any contractor performing work at Hanford who hires employees.

F

Flood Level Rim: The edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

Flushometer Valve: An assembly which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is actuated by direct water pressure.

FPMR: Federal Property Management Regulations

Full-time Attendance: The operator never leaves the boiler room for more than twenty minutes.

G

GFI or GFCI: A ground fault circuit interrupter used for personnel protection with a t milliamp (± 1 ma) ground fault current trip setting.

GOCO: Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated

Ground Fault Protection (Equipment): A device for detecting and acting upon equipment ground faults – generally in the order of 100's of amperes.

H

Hazardous Materials: Any substances that meet the definition as provided by:

1. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Fire Protection Guide for establishment of a material or chemical which has a rating of 3 or 4 in any hazard categories, or if special hazards or considerations are identified; or
2. The OSHAct considers any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release

into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any person, either directly from the food chain, will be or may reasonable be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunction (including reproduction), or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring.

Health and Safety Plan (HASP): Health and Safety Plan. A documented plan developed and implemented by the contractor to meet Federal, DOE, and DOE-RL regulations, and applicable State or local regulations, for the health and safety of employees, environmental protection, and property protection while performing work or activities at Hanford. (See pages 10 to 13 of this document under chapter 1.)

HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air

Hot Stick R: This term is a registered brand name, in common usage to indicate a tool, insulated for the rated voltage, and use with or without special fittings for a variety of electrical jobs.

Indirect Waste Pipe: A drain pipe used to convey liquid wastes that does not connect directly with the drainage system, but which discharges into the drainage system through an air-break into a vented trap or a properly vented and trapped fixture, receptacle, or interceptor.

Human Carcinogen: Any substance process recognized and defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, as identified; and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH), "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and

Physical Agent's in the Work Environment," as identified.

HWSMC: Hazardous Waste Site Management Contractor

I

IARC: International Agency for Research or Cancer

IH: Industrial Hygiene

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) as it relates to respiratory protection, represents a maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failures, one could escape from a hazardous atmosphere without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.

J

JSA: Job Safety Analysis

L

Lift, High-Consequence: High consequence items and lifts are parts, components, assemblies, or lifting operations designated as such by the responsible management, because the effect of dropping, upset, or collision of items could:

1. Cause significant work delay.
2. Cause undetectable damage resulting in future operational or safety problems.
3. Result in significant release of radioactivity or other undesirable conditions.
4. Present a potentially unacceptable risk of personnel injury or property damage.
5. This category of lift applies when the load imposed upon the

equipment to be used will be less than 75% of the rated capacity.

Lift, Special-High-Consequence: Special-High-Consequence Lifts are High-Consequence Lifts during which the load imposed upon the material-handling equipment to be used will equal or exceed 75% of the rated capacity.

M

Monitoring as it relates to the toxic materials control program, is to test, measure, sample, watch, observe, check or evaluate for a designated purpose; to keep track of regulated or controlled substances or processes. All monitoring shall be adequately documented to be able to reconstruct the evaluation of results by use of description of process, sampling, photographs, diagrams, etc.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), or any other record which reveals the identity of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent and recommended time-weighted average (TWA)/threshold limit value (TLV).

N

N.E.C.: The National Electrical Code, also approved as ANSI Standard C-1, NFPA #70, and incorporated intact into 29 CFR 1910.309 (OSHA).

NEMA: The National Electrical Manufacturers Association which publishes numerous electrical manufacturing and acceptance testing standards.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

NTP: National Toxicology Program

O

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Standards

P

PAPR: Powered Air-Purifying Respirator

Part-time Attendance: The operator leaves the boiler room for more than twenty minutes, usually to perform other duties, and the boiler operates unattended but is checked at intervals of not less than once every two hours.

PCB: Polychlorinated biphenyl – An organic chemical liquid used as a dielectric and/or coolant in transformers, capacitors, etc. Common trade names (all registered) are “Askarel,” “Chlorextol,” “Clorinol,” “Dykanol,” “Elemex,” “Inerteen,” “LMX,” “No-flamol,” “Pyranol,” “SAF-T-Kuhl,” “Therminol,” and “Aroclors.”

Person-In-Charge (PIC): The manager or other responsible person (other than the equipment operator) appointed to be responsible for the safe handling of high-consequence loads and for the safe handling of non-high-consequence items in, around, or above spaces in which high-consequence items are located.

Personal Exposure Data as it relates to toxic materials, is a record containing information concerning employee exposure to toxic substance or physical agents including the following:

1. Workplace monitoring or measuring by use of accepted sampling, e.g., personnel, area, grab, wipe, or other accepted methods of sampling.
2. Analytical methodologies, calculations, and other background

data relevant to interpretation of the results obtained.

Biological monitoring results which directly assess the absorption of the substance or agent by body systems.

PJSP: Pre-Job Safety Plans

Potable Water: Water free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects. Its bacteriological and chemical quality shall conform to the requirements of the Department of Health Drinking Water Standards.

PVB: Pressure Vacuum Breaker

Q

Qualified: A person, who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter and work.

Qualified Engineer: Qualified Engineering Organization: An engineer or engineering organization whose competence in evaluation of the type of equipment in question has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the cognizant manager.

Qualified Inspector: One whose competence is recognized by DOE, the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State in which inspections are carried out, or the responsible line management. Line management shall have the right and responsibility of review (including right to approve or reject) all qualifications.

Qualified Operator: One whose competence to operate equipment safely and effectively (including the ability to accurately spot and control loads) has been demonstrated by extensive experience and/or operational tests.

Qualified Rigger: One whose competence in this skill has been demonstrated by experience satisfactory to the appointed person.

Qualified Rigging Specialist: One whose competence in this skill has been demonstrated by extensive experience (including rigging and handling of items of a nature akin to the loads to be handled in accordance with this Manual) Satisfactory to the appointed person.

R

Rated Capacity: The manufacturer's rated capacity. The maximum hook load which a piece of hoisting equipment is designed to safely carry; also the maximum load which an industrial truck or a sling, hook, shackle, or other rigging tackle is designed to safely carry.

RCG: Radioactivity Concentration Guide

Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RPBA): An assembly of differential valves and check valves including an automatically opened spillage port to the atmosphere.

RL: Richland Operations Office

RPBA: Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly

S

Service Contractor: A GOCO contractor at Hanford whose services are requested by another GOCO contractor to perform identified work or activities.

SO: Site Safety Officer

Special-Rated Capacity: The maximum hook load which a piece of hoisting equipment, or the maximum working load which an industrial truck or piece of rigging tackle is permitted to carry, based on its present condition and the operational conditions as determined by an engineering evaluation, load test, or both. The special-rated capacity may be equal to but not greater than the rated capacity of equipment establish by the manufacturer.

Stop Work Authority: Any contractor or employee so designated has the right, authority, and responsibility to stop operation of activities when they observe any unsafe act or condition that threatens the health and safety of employees or the public, or property at Hanford. Should any employee encounter a situation or event that poses an imminent or immediate danger, they may stop work.

Subcontractor: A contractor who will perform work at Hanford and is contracted by a GOCO contractor.

Suspect Human Carcinogen is any chemical substance, or any substance associated with chemical processes, which is suspected of inducing cancer based on:

1. Epidemiological evidence exclusive of chemical reports of single cases; or
2. Demonstration of carcinogenesis in one or more animal species by appropriate methods. Chemicals are

listed in ACGIH, "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment;" or

3. Chemicals or agents listed by the International Agency for Research or Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP).

T

TLV: threshold limit value

TWA: time-weighted average

U

Unattended: The boiler is fully automatic and operates for more than two hours without an operator checking the conditions but is checked by an operator at least once every twenty-four hours, and preferably more frequently, depending upon the operating conditions. The boiler should be visually checked once each eight hour shift by an individual with enough training or knowledge to identify flame failure or other routine operating problems.

Underwriters Laboratory (UL): An independent testing laboratory. UL, with Factory Mutual and Electrical Testing Laboratory, are the only approved testing laboratories which can approve electrical components in accordance with OSHA. There are certain limited exceptions which may be approved elsewhere or in other manners.

V

Vacuum: Any absolute pressure less than that exerted by the atmosphere.

Vacuum Breaker: An assembly that permits air entry into a water supply distribution line to prevent backsiphonage.

W

WAC: Washington Administrative Code

Water Purveyor: The person or entity, with the required level of certification as required by the Department, that has overview of all water distribution and potable water production operations.

Wet Method, as it relates to asbestos control, is to handle, mix, apply, remove, cut, score, or otherwise work in a wet state sufficient to prevent the emission of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of current exposure limits.

Work: The accepted definition of work, expanded to include measuring, checking, trouble-shooting, etc., and where contact with energized components is possible by slipping, tripping, falling, actions of others, or other inadvertent action of reasonable probability.